

POLK COUNTY OBSERVER

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Dallas Mercantile Company

Successors to R. JACOBSON & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

By mutual consent the firm of R. Jacobson & Co. has this day dissolved and hereafter the firm will be known as the **DALLAS MERCANTILE COMPANY.**

The old firm wishes to thank the public for its liberal patronage and solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm, whose every aim will be to carry nothing but first-class merchandise; by fair and honest dealing, we wish to merit your patronage. Yours for a successful year

DALLAS MERCANTILE CO.

Dallas, Oregon, Feb. 1st, 1906

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

Of Steel Ranges

In order to reduce our stock of Steel Ranges, we will give.....

\$6.50 Worth of Goods Free with each range sold during this sale. All the standard makes, "Quick Meal," "ridge-Beach" and "Moore" Steel Ranges.

SALE NOW ON.

WM. FAULL,

Main Street, - - - Dallas, Oregon

TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A HIRED HAND.

(The following article, from the pen of a well-known citizen of Polk county, deals with modern conditions in the labor world, and is well worth reading. It is published by permission.—Editor)

(Continued from last week.)

No one could be treated better than we were by that honest old man and his wife. The work was like any other harvest-field work, but our hours were not as long as usual. On Thursday morning, one of our men wanted to go to town and get drunk. He did not say so, but that was what he wanted. The employer urged him to remain, reminded him of his treatment, and of the fact that it would break into the team work and greatly inconvenience him in many ways, but go the man would. On Saturday morning, we men found our former co-laborer in town, drunk and broke, and mad because we would not put up our cash to feed him until he got another job. Our employer knew by the manner of the man that all he cared for was a "drunk stake." If he had quit to better his condition, that would have been different, but to throw up the job to get drunk and leave that old gentleman to hunt a hand as best he could was very wrong. The fact is, the employer expects to meet that kind of treatment from a large percent of strangers seeking employment.

In my next employment, I learned the necessity of unions among laboring men. There make this statement: That under modern conditions in the labor world, unions, with right-thinking, sensible leaders, are an absolute necessity for laboring men.

On Saturday evening, the threshing machine man for whom I was working, gave us our week's wages and told us that if any of the men wanted to quit, he would like to have a day's notice. We all said, "all right." Sunday morning, our boss went to town, and returned to the cook-wagon about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly after his return, a man came by, looking for two men to go with his machine. We all told him we had a job, and our boss said nothing. After the threshing is under way, it is hard to find a job, for the crews are filled. It is also hard to get men, for the surplus drift out.

The next morning, just as we got into the field, two men came to the machine, (the boss had been looking for them.) They were put to work, and two of the crew were discharged. The injustice of the thing struck all of us, and we hurriedly formed a threshing-machine union. I was elected a sort of spokesman, and I went to the boss and reminded him of his request that we give him one day's notice before quitting. "You knew on yesterday that you intended to discharge these men if the two men came according to promise." (He had engaged them both when in town.) "Now, Mr. Boss, I speak for your crew when I tell you that you will pay these two men every night until they find a job, or we quit in a body. These men would have gone with that man yesterday." To the discharged men we said: "You have worked faithfully; report here for your grub and pay each evening."

How that boss did go up into the air about "freedom" and "doing as he pleased with his own money," and all that kind of irrelevant talk! I told him that the golden rule belonged to humanity, and if he was so very free and powerful, just say that our terms were refused, and take his chances. The men were paid on Monday and Tuesday evenings, but they both had work for Wednesday morning. I have told this story to quite a number of men as an illustration of the strength and good of a union when the grievance is just. I have heard our conduct condemned, but it has been always by some skinkflint or tyrant.

Our machine broke down and most of us found employment the same day with another machine, whose crew had decided it was time to go on a drunk. Drink is the curse of so many laboring men! Our new boss was a genius in running short on provisions. He was always out of something. One evening we had bread and coffee and potatoes for supper; for breakfast, bread and coffee and no sugar. The boss had gone to town for supplies. While he was absent, we men held a little meeting, and, after a good deal of talk, persuaded a few afraid-of-their-job fellows to stand in, and when the boss came back he was informed that we would go to a farmhouse for dinner and he could foot the bill. We further informed him that if supplies were not forthcoming, we would quit in a body. (He came, we would quit in a body.) He had purchased two pounds of sugar and three pounds of coffee. We had something to eat from that time on. I learned later that he had discharged quite a number of his hands, one at a time, who had gone to him complaining of the food. That was the "individual freedom" method and its result. When we united and made a

just demand, the tables were turned and his "fickety" economy at the expense of the men ended right there.

The harvest was over at last, and I helped take a trainload of cattle to Kansas City, and then struck out to hunt a job for the winter. The first place I headed for was the Y. M. C. A. headquarters. I was told by the sanctimonious young man in charge of the employment department that he hoped I was a Christian, and that he could possibly do something for me if I was one of their members. I asked him how much it cost to be a member; he said seven dollars and a half. "So you cannot tell a man where he can find employment unless he is 'one of you.'" "No; you laboring men drink so much and fool your money away, and you should seek Christ." "My friend," I said, "if you can show me where Christ charged seven dollars and fifty cents to help a man along in this world by a kind word, I will give you ten dollars; and I suppose if I put up the price, that will make me a Christian. I like your graft, but I don't think I will buck at your game," and I went away singing lowly "Salvation is free, for you and for me."

(Continued next week.)

Buys Large Orchard.

An important land deal was made this week through which R. O. Jones became the owner of the J. L. Ladd prune, pear and apple orchard, consisting of about 55 acres just east of Amity. Mr. Jones has already let a contract to clean up the orchard, and will spray the old trees and fill in missing ones. He also expects to set out several thousand berry bushes consisting of raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants. Mr. Jones says he is now ready for the cannery and dryer.—Amity Enterprise.

New Masonic Temple.

The new Temple of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Portland, is to be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1907. The grand lodge building committee is composed of Judge J. B. Cleland and J. M. Hodson, of Portland, and M. S. Woodcock, of Corvallis. At the last meeting, a general plan of construction was agreed on and the architect directed to submit a sketch for approval. The building is to be of brick and steel, with concrete floors. The quarter block at the southwest corner of West Park and Yamhill is the site selected for the new temple.

Methuselah was all right, you bet. For a good old soul was he. They say he would be living yet. Had he taken Rocky Mountain Tea. Belt & Cherrington.

Here's a Good One!

The Willamette Valley Development League has decided to hold no more conventions this year until after the June election. This means that the ardor of several warm developers will have cooled to the freezing point when the League again gets ready to develop something.—Toledo Leader.

All Run Down

THIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied. Your doctor is the best adviser. Do not dose yourself with all kinds of advertised remedies—get his opinion. More than likely you need a concentrated fat food to enrich your blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish. If you are run down or emaciated, give it a trial: it cannot hurt you. It is essentially the best possible nourishment for delicate children and pale, anaemic girls. We will send you a sample free.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
409 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and \$1. All Druggists

OPPOSES PUBLIC AUCTION

Dallas Citizen Expresses His Views of the Timber Situation in the United States.

DALLAS, Or., February 3.—(To the Editor.)—Here are a few plain facts regarding the Timber Lands, and the Timber and Stone Act: A great deal has been written on this subject, and it nearly all tends in the same direction, and that is to show that the Government has lost vast sums of money by reason of the fact that the Timber and Stone Act was not repealed years ago.

Some time since, a Washington correspondent of the Oregonian made the statement that \$70,000,000 had been lost, and a recent article has the amount swelled to \$100,000,000. The writer arrives at this conclusion by reason of the fact that 4,709,860 acres of timber land have been sold by the Government under the Timber and Stone Act since 1901, at \$2.50 per acre, and that the real value of this land was \$25 per acre. Now is this true? Has the Government lost \$100,000,000. Has it lost \$70,000,000, or any part thereof?

To begin with, we must bear in mind this fact: That any land open to entry under the Timber and Stone Act could also be had by placing scrip on it. The Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Santa Fe R. R. Company, and many other large railroad companies, have millions of acres of scrip, which they want a chance to use. And many different kinds of scrip could at all times be had since 1901, and before that time, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$7 per acre, or an average of \$6.25 per acre. By the end of the year 1901, there was practically no timber land in the country that the scripping syndicates and the timber men had not cruised, or, at least, they had a general knowledge of the value of all of it.

Now mark you, if any of this 4,709,860 acres was worth \$25 per acre, or one-half of that amount, would not the scripping syndicates and timber men have placed scrip on it? They certainly would, and did. So that the so called \$25 lands that were left for the Timber and Stone claims were really lands that had been culled over by the syndicate and were not considered by them to be worth the price of the scrip.

I here state without fear of successful contradiction, that the lands that have been proved up on under the Timber and Stone Act, since the first of the year 1902, will not average to be worth over \$6.25 per acre, except in a few instances where lands had been held for a long time under the Homestead act, and the parties concluded to relinquish their Homestead right and make proof under the Timber and Stone Act.

Many instances are of record in the Local Land Office where people filed Timber and Stone entry on land, after making a hasty examination of the land, and when they had made a careful examination, they found that one-fourth or one-half of the land was worthless, and they made proof on only a part of it. Does this look like \$25 per acre land?

If these statements are true, and the 4,709,860 acres of timber land that have been sold by the Government under the Timber and Stone Act since January 1, 1902, were really worth only about \$6 per acre, the Government has certainly lost no great sum.

A writer in the Sunday Oregonian, in speaking of the Timber and Stone claimant, says: "He stays waiting and carefully forebears from completing his title, and taking his patent, and this because he so escapes taxation. The State, the county, is not a penny the gainer by the whole transaction." I do not think the writer can point to a single instance of this kind in the whole of the Portland Land District. No, indeed, nothing is farther from the claimant's thoughts. He makes his proof, and gets his patent (if he can) with as little delay as possible, for he knows that new laws are liable to be enacted at any time, allowing the Northern Pacific, or some other railroad company, to trade off some more of those worthless lands on the snow-capped mountains of Montana, and get his poor little claim in exchange.

In the unsurveyed portion of Tp. 7 S., R. 8 W., the N. P. R. R. Co. has placed scrip on 6,000 acres of the best timber land in Polk County—land that is really worth \$25 per acre; and at that price the Government has lost \$150,000, and what did it get for it? Not a penny. Yet our Washington correspondent refrains from saying a word along these lines. It certainly looks as though this howl about this imaginary loss of the Government on account of the Timber and Stone Act is only to direct attention from far greater wrongs that have been perpetrated.

Under act of July 1, 1898, the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. was allowed a lot of scrip in lieu of lands on which it was sworn that settlers had prior rights, and the land selected could be either surveyed or unsurveyed lands; but, if unsurveyed, the selection was limited to odd-numbered sections only. Under act of March 2, 1899, estab-

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

In baking powder Royal is the standard, the powder of highest reputation; found by the United States Government tests of greatest strength and purity.

It renders the food more healthful and palatable and is most economical in practical use.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy alum powders because they are "cheap." Yet some of the cheapest made powders are sold to consumers at the highest price.

Housekeepers should stop and think. Is it not better to buy the Royal and take no chances—the powder whose goodness and honesty are never questioned?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion by an alum-phosphate or other adulterated powder to save a few pennies?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

ACCUSATION FALLS FLAT

Head Officials Exonerate Mr. Toozie of Charge of Working Woodmen Order.

Both Toozie and Hawley are prominent in Woodmen circles, and the charge has been published in some of the papers opposed to Mr. Toozie as a candidate for Congress that he was using that order and being paid for his work. This paper does not believe in candidates working any fraternal order for political purposes, and would not support any man who did that sort of thing. But on the other hand, members of such orders should not be driven out of politics because they have been prominent and active workers in the Woodmen of the World, or any other order. They should not cease their regular work in those orders when they go into political campaigns. The question is, in whose interests are newspapers working that are attacking Toozie for his activity as a Woodman of the World? The Journal has investigated the charge that Mr. Toozie has been paid for lecturing to camps of Woodmen, and prints the following official statement, under date of January 16, 1906:

To Whom It May Concern: My attention has been called to an article appearing in an issue of "The Argus," of December 23, 1905, published at Albany, Oregon, which contains the following:

"It is even said that Toozie is getting paid from the Woodmen treasury for making visits to camps in various parts of the state, and is using this chance to make his campaign."

With reference to this statement I desire to say that Neighbor Walter L. Toozie, of Woodburn, Oregon, has been an honored member of the Woodmen of the World for eleven years; that during this time he has given freely, his time and talents to the up-building of our order in the state of Oregon, and without one cent of compensation, either directly or indirectly, from the treasury of the Head Camp, except as a delegate to the head camp sessions and the national fraternal congress.

I understand that Neighbor Toozie is a candidate for congress from his district, and this statement is made with a view of correcting any wrong impression that may be formed with reference to the article referred to, in so far as the Woodmen of the World is concerned.

I want to say further, with reference to his visits to our camps, that he goes where he is invited, and, thus far, entirely at his own expense. Respectfully submitted,

I. I. BOAK, Head Consul. As the accounting officer of the Woodmen of the World, I hereby certify to the correctness of the above.
F. P. BERTSCHY, Head Auditor.

It should be added that the above accusation came from the Salem correspondent of the Albany Argus, and was doubtless inspired.—Salem Journal.

Candidate's Cards.

The Observer job office is prepared to print cards for candidates on short notice. The candidate's photograph will be printed on the card, when desired, at a slight advance in price. Cards are not expensive, and are a gentle means of introduction to the voters. Candidates of all parties are invited to call and see samples.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
stops the cough and heals lungs

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